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10/807,367	03/23/2004	Girish Premchandran	M61.12-0650	3953
27366	7590	08/21/2007	EXAMINER	
WESTMAN CHAMPLIN (MICROSOFT CORPORATION)			ALVESTEFFER, STEPHEN D	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/807,367	PREMCHANDRAN, GIRISH
	Examiner Stephen Alvesteffer	Art Unit 2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 May 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 and 21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-19 and 21 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3)<input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4)<input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. 5)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application 6)<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.
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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to an amendment filed May 25, 2007 wherein the specification and the claims were amended. Claims 1, 2, 17, and 19 are amended. Claim 20 is cancelled. Claim 21 is new. Claims 1-19 and 21 remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-13, 15-19, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivers-Moore et al. (hereinafter Rivers-Moore), United States Patent Application Publication number 2005/0183006, and Sowizral et al. (hereinafter Sowizral), United States Patent number 6,983,283.

Regarding claim 1, Rivers-Moore teaches a computer implemented method for loading controls, the method comprising: displaying a graphical representation of a first user interface component having a visual appearance of a mechanism for facilitating an input of text (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2; text input controls for inputting data into XML nodes are shown); receiving a first selection input that corresponds to the graphical representation (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0049]; “*The editor application 130 can then present the node of the XML document 134 in an electronic form as a data-entry*

*field allowing input of text"); and loading a first control, the first control being associated with the graphical representation and configured to facilitate an incorporation of text into the graphical representation (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2 and paragraph [0049]; "The editor application 130 can then present the node of the XML document 134 in an electronic form as a data-entry field allowing input of text"). However, Rivers-Moore does not teach **selectively** loading controls **when they are selected**. Sowizral teaches selectively loading nodes of a hierarchy of information (like the XML hierarchy of information loaded as text input controls in Rivers-Moore) as they are needed by the application (see Sowizral column 6 lines 1-27; "Given the environmental and rendering attributes of scene graph 50, it may be possible to selectively load portions of scene graph 50 into computer memory based on the position of the viewer or viewers in the virtual world. As the position of the viewer changes in virtual world 52, different portions of scene graph 50 may be loaded into memory and/or purged from memory"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to load the text input controls of Rivers-Moore in a selective manner as performed by Sowizral when the memory of the device is not sufficient to load all the data, in order to allow large amounts of data to be manipulated using a small amount of memory (see Sowizral column 5 lines 44-67; "Assuming scene graph 50 is too large to fit entirely within the memory of the computer system that is rendering the scene graph, then it may be advantageous to read only selected portions of scene graph 50 into memory").*

Regarding claim 2, Rivers-Moore teaches displaying a graphical representation of a second user interface component having a visual appearance of a mechanism for

facilitating an input of text (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2; multiple text input controls are shown); receiving a second selection input that corresponds to the graphical representation of the second user interface component (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0119]; *At block 1110, the editor application 130 receives a selection of an enabled operation. Continuing the ongoing example, the editor application 130 can receive entry of "ACME Tire Company" into the order data-entry field 1202*, the application is capable of receiving a second selection input); terminating said first control in response to the second selection input (see Sowizral column 6 lines 38-61; *In FIG. 4, a change in viewpoint 100 is illustrated. As shown in the figure, as viewpoint 100 moves from a position near branch group node 108 to a position near branch group node 110, the leaf nodes of branch group 108 may be purged from memory (i.e., replaced with a pointer), and the leaf nodes of branch group 110 may be read into memory*), changing the viewpoint is equivalent to selecting a second node. When a second node is selected, the first node is purged from memory and the second node is loaded); and loading a second control in response to the second selection input, the second control being associated with the graphical representation of the second user interface component and configured to facilitate an incorporation of text into the graphical representation of the second user interface component (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2 shows several text entry controls that can each be selected for entry of text).

Regarding claim 3, Rivers-Moore teaches that the graphical representations of the first and second user interface components are each separate elements of the same user interface (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2).

Regarding claim 4, Rivers-Moore teaches receiving a data input that corresponds to said first control (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0119]; *"At block 1110, the editor application 130 receives a selection of an enabled operation. Continuing the ongoing example, the editor application 130 can receive entry of "ACME Tire Company" into the order data-entry field 1202"*); rendering a representation of the data input as part of the graphical representation of the first user interface component (see Rivers-Moore Figure 13, element 1202).

Regarding claim 5, Rivers-Moore teaches that said rendering occurs prior to said terminating (see Rivers-Moore Figure 13; the inputted text is rendered prior to the user selecting a different control).

Regarding claim 6, Rivers-Moore teaches that said rendering occurs prior to said activating a second control (see Rivers-Moore Figure 13; the inputted text is rendered prior to the user selecting a different control).

Regarding claim 7, Rivers-Moore teaches that loading a first control comprises loading a textbox control (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0037]; *"These various components comprise a text box 302..."*).

Regarding claim 8, Rivers-Moore teaches that loading a first control comprises loading a combobox control (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0037]; *"These various components comprise a text box 302, a rich text box 304, a drop-down list box 306..."*, a drop-down list box is functionally equivalent to a combobox control).

Regarding claim 9, Rivers-Moore teaches that providing a graphical representation of a first user interface component comprises providing a graphical

representation of a user interface that includes a plurality of user interface components including the first user interface component (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2).

Regarding claims 10-13, Rivers-Moore teaches that providing a graphical representation of a listbox comprises providing a graphical representation of a listbox that includes said graphical representation of the first user interface component in the form of a list item, a textbox representation, and a combobox representation (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0037]; “These various components comprise a text box 302, a rich text box 304, a drop-down list box 306...”, a drop-down list box is functionally equivalent to a combobox control, which also provides the functionality of list items and textbox representations).

Regarding claim 15, Rivers-Moore teaches that receiving a selection input that corresponds to the graphical representation of the first user interface component comprises receiving a selection input at a coordinate location that lines up with the graphical representation of the first user interface component (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2, selecting the coordinate location of the control will allow input at that coordinate location).

Regarding claim 16, Rivers-Moore teaches providing a graphical representation comprises providing a computer-readable image format representation (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2, the controls displayed on screen are inherently graphical images).

Regarding claim 17, Rivers-Moore teaches a computer implemented method for selectively loading controls, the method comprising: providing a graphical representation of a user interface that contains a plurality of graphical representations of

individual user interface components, each graphical representation of an individual user interface component being associated with a control (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2); receiving a user input (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0119]; *"At block 1110, the editor application 130 receives a selection of an enabled operation. Continuing the ongoing example, the editor application 130 can receive entry of "ACME Tire Company" into the order data-entry field 1202"*); identifying one of the graphical representations of the plurality of individual user interface components as being associated with the user input (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0119]); loading a first control, the first control being associated with said one of the graphical representations (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2 and paragraph [0049]; *"The editor application 130 can then present the node of the XML document 134 in an electronic form as a data-entry field allowing input of text"*); receiving a second user input (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0119]; the application is capable of receiving a second selection input); identifying one of the graphical representations of the plurality of individual user interface components as being associated with the second user input (see Rivers-Moore [0119]); terminating the first control in response to the second user input (see Sowizral column 6 lines 38-61; *"In FIG. 4, a change in viewpoint 100 is illustrated. As shown in the figure, as viewpoint 100 moves from a position near branch group node 108 to a position near branch group node 110, the leaf nodes of branch group 108 may be purged from memory (i.e., replaced with a pointer), and the leaf nodes of branch group 110 may be read into memory"*, changing the viewpoint is equivalent to selecting a second node. When a second node is selected, the first node is purged from memory and the second node is

loaded); loading a second control in response to the second user input, the second control being associated with said one of the graphical representations associated with the second user input (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2 shows several text entry controls that can each be selected for entry of text).

Regarding claim 18, Rivers-Moore teaches that identifying said one of the plurality comprises determining which of the plurality contains a coordinate location associated with the user input (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2, selecting the coordinate location of the control will allow input at that coordinate location).

Regarding claim 19, Rivers-Moore teaches a user interface comprising a plurality of graphical representations of user interface components (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2), at least one graphical representation having a visual appearance of a mechanism for facilitating an input of text (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2), wherein each of said plurality is associated with a control (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0049]; *"The editor application 130 can then present the node of the XML document 134 in an electronic form as a data-entry field allowing input of text"*), and wherein each control is configured to be loaded exclusively and not concurrently with another control that has not been terminated (see Sowizral column 6 lines 1-27; *"Given the environmental and rendering attributes of scene graph 50, it may be possible to selectively load portions of scene graph 50 into computer memory based on the position of the viewer or viewers in the virtual world. As the position of the viewer changes in virtual world 52, different portions of scene graph 50 may be loaded into memory and/or purged from memory"*), and wherein each control is configured to be loaded in response to a user selection

effectuated at a coordinate location within its respective graphical representation (see Rivers-Moore Figure 2, selecting the coordinate location of the control will allow input at that coordinate location).

Regarding claim 21, Rivers-Moore teaches receiving a data input that corresponds to said first control (see Rivers-Moore paragraph [0119]; “*At block 1110, the editor application 130 receives a selection of an enabled operation. Continuing the ongoing example, the editor application 130 can receive entry of "ACME Tire Company" into the order data-entry field 1202*”); rendering a representation of the data input as part of the graphical representation identified as being associated with the user input, wherein rendering occurs prior to said terminating the first control (see Rivers-Moore Figure 13; the inputted text is rendered prior to the user selecting a different control).

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivers-Moore (2005/0183006) *supra*, Sowizral (6,983,283) *supra*, and DuFresne, United States Patent number 5,835,712.

Regarding claim 14, Rivers-Moore and Sowizral teach all the limitations of claim 14 except that providing a graphical representation of a user interface comprises providing a graphical representation of an Internet browser interface. DuFresne teaches providing input controls on an Internet browser interface (see column 7 lines 53-62; “*Web browsers can receive as well as send information through HTML forms transmitted by Internet servers. HTML forms provide input fields in which a user enters appropriate information through a Web browser. When user inputs are collected on a*

Web form page, the browser forwards the input values to a Web server specified by the form"). It would have been an obvious design choice for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the text input controls as taught by Rivers-Moore and Sowizral in an Internet browser application as taught by DuFresne.

Response to Arguments

The amendments to the specification wherein minor informalities were corrected are accepted. Accordingly, all objections to the specification are withdrawn.

The amendment to claim 16 is accepted. Accordingly, the objection to claim 16 is withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 and 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

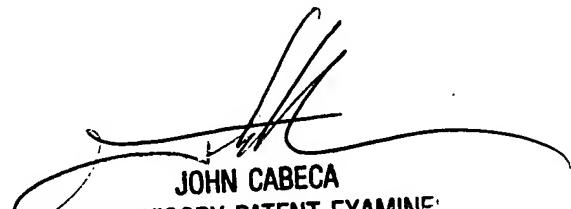
Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen Alvesteffer whose telephone number is (571) 270-1295. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571)272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

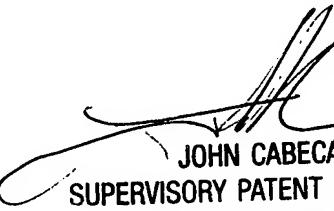


JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINEE
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Stephen Alvesteffer
Examiner
Art Unit 2173


8-13-2007


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